

GALAKHOV,, F.Ya.

Liquation phenomena in the system  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 - \text{SiO}_2$ . Report  
No.2: Microliquation and its representation on the phase  
diagram for a binary system. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. khim.  
no.8:1377-1383 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Institut khimii silikatov im. I.V. Grebenshchikova AN SSSR.

*GALAKHOV, G. K.*

BOGUSHEVICH, Ye.N. (Moscow); SHEVCHENOV, A.P. (Moscow); BORTNIKOV, V.B. (Kishinev); NECHAYEV, G.A. (Leningrad); KARAKOV, I.I. (Kiyev); KLOPOTOVSKIY, I.S. (Leningrad); GALAKHOV, G.K.; POSYSAYEV, N.S. (Moscow).

Discussion on methods for determining the coefficient of prefabrication in construction. Stroit. prom. 36 no.6:38-45 Je '58.  
(Precast concrete construction) (MIRA 11:6)

KUDACHKOV, I.A.; GALAKHOV, I.I.

Example of effective control of industrial noises. Gig. i san. 21  
no.11:95 N '56. (MIRA 10:2)  
(NOISE)

*Ref Zhur*  
USSR/General and Special Zoology - Insects.

P-6

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 5, 1958, 21105

Author : Galakhov, I.N.

Inst : -

Title : Measures for the Protection of Seed-Bearing Varieties of  
Plants Against Pests and Diseases.

Orig Pub : Sad i ogorod, 1957, No 5, 57-58

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

- 22 -

GALAKHOV, I.N., inzh.

Bending and compound bending of thin-walled ribs for plate-stiffening.  
Trudy LIVT no.50:11-17 '63. (MIRA 17:11)

L 57801-65 EPR/EWT(m)/EWP(k)/EWP(w)/EWP(y) Pf-4 EM  
 ACCESSION NR: AR5013973 UR/G124/65/000/004/V018/V018

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Mekhanika, Abs. 4V108

AUTHOR: Galakhov, I. N.

TITLE: Stability of a rib of a desired cross-sectional shape, under the action of longitudinal forces

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Leningr. in-ta vodn. transp., vyp. 62, 1964, 15-19

TOPIC TAGS: ribbed surface, stress analysis, torsion, bending

TRANSLATION: The stability of a system of identical and uniformly distributed ribs reinforcing a uniformly compressed plate is analysed. A bending-torsional type of failure of the rib with an attached strip is assumed in this analysis. The process is described by a system of two fourth order differential equations which are solved by the Bubnov-Galerkin method. Expressions are obtained for the critical forces with the rib ends freely supported or rigidly held. The diminution of the critical forces as compared with those calculated for a torsionless condition becomes more noticeable as the ribs become less flexible and for ribs of asymmetric sections.

I. I. Benenson

SUB CODE: IE 05

ENCL: 00

Card 1/1

GALAKHOV, K.S.

Moscow Electric Traction Construction Trust of the Order of the  
Red Banner. Transp. stroi. 11 no.10:11-14 O '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Nachal'nik tresta Moselektrotyagstroy.  
(Railroads--Electrification)

GALAKHOV, M.A.

Nonclassical boundary value problems for symmetrical linear systems with partial derivatives of the first order. Dif. urav. 1 no. 12:1620-1627 D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Moskovskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskii institut. Submitted May 3, 1965.



L 43136-66 EWT(d)/T/EWP(1) IJP(:)

ACC NR: AP6014170

SOURCE CODE: UR/0376/65/001/012/1620/1627

AUTHOR: Galakhov, M. A.

ORG: Moscow Physics-Engineering Institute (Moskovskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskoy institut)

TITLE: Nonclassical boundary problems for symmetrical first-order partial derivative linear systems

SOURCE: *Differentsial'nyye uravneniya*, v. 1, no. 12, 1965, 1620-1627

TOPIC TAGS: partial differential equation, boundary value problem, mixed boundary value problem, *LINEAR SYSTEM, PARTIAL DERIVATIVE, LAPLACE EQUATION, DIRICHLET PROBLEM*

ABSTRACT: Using the results due to K. Friedrichs (Comm. pure and appl. Math., 7, No 2, 1954), A. A. Dezin (Matem. sb., 49, vyp. 4, 1959), and the theory of the abstract Cauchy problem, the author separates out a class of boundary-value problems for first-order systems and proves the existence and uniqueness theorems for general solutions to these problems. The special class under consideration covers the Dirichlet and Neumann problems for the Laplace equation, mixed problems for string and heat conduction equations, the mixed problem for the ultraparabolic equation, the first-order hyperbolic system with two independent unknowns, and the equation of the generalized n-dimensional Goursat problem. The author

Card1/2

L 43136-66

ACC NR: AP6014170

thanks his scientific supervisor A. A. Dezin. Orig. art. has: 26 formulas.

SUB CODE: 12,20/ SUBM DATE: 03May65/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2 MLP

GALAKHOV, N. N.

PA 244T96

USSR/Meteorology - Winter Storms

Feb 53

"Winter Storms on the Continent," N. N. Galakhov,  
Cand in Geog Sci, Inst of Geog, Acad Sci USSR

"Priroda" No 2, pp 94-97

States that majority of storms observed during the  
winter season (Nov - Mar) are weak and of short  
duration; however, there have been cases of severe  
destructive storms including thunder, lightning,  
hail, heavy rain, and strong winds.

244T96

~~SECRET~~ N.N.  
DUNIN, M.S. [author]; GALAKHOV, N.N. [reviewer].

"Through Afghanistan, Pakistan, and India." M.S.Dunin. Reviewed by N.N.  
Galakhov. Sov.kniga no.8:24-27 Ag '53. (MLRA 6:8)  
(India--Description and travel) (Dunin, M.S.)

GALAKHOV, N.N.

USSR/Biology - Botany

Card 1/1

Pub. 86 - 20/39

Authors :

Galakhov, N. N., Cand. Geog. Sc.

Title :

The "tanning" of ligneous growths before the beginning of spring

Periodical :

Priroda 44/3, 106 - 107, Mar 1955

Abstract :

The article deals with a phenomenon long noted, that of the reddening of the bark at the tops of certain trees, e. g. birch, willow, linden, etc., in the late winter just before the advent of spring. The author compiled data of the hours of sunshine in the months of January, February and March and concludes that the so-called "tanning" is in some way caused by the action of the sunlight.

Institute :

Academy of Sciences, Geographic Institute

Submitted :

.....

GALAKHOV, N. N.

8.3-298  
Galakhov, N. N., *Klimat srednego Prtenger'ia i basseina verkhnei Leny.* [The climate of the middle Angara River region and the Upper Lena River Basin.] *Akademiya Nauk SSSR. Institut Geografi, Trudy*, No. 64:160-172, 1955. 4 figs., table, 11 refs. DLC—This description of the macroclimate of the middle Angara and of the upper basin of the Lena River contains an account of the general circulation of this area and of the seasonal variation of the meteorological variables. Numerical values of the individual meteorological values are interspersed throughout the discussion and a map showing the distribution of the coefficient of continentality, a map giving the area covered by fires in 1915, a photograph showing fog on the Lena plain, a table giving data on the duration of the seasons and their phases and graphs showing the frequency of different classes and types of weather are included. *Subject Headings:* 1. Microclimatology 2. Seasonal variations 3. Angara River Basin 4. Lena River Basin.—J.L.D.

GALAKHOV, N. N.

8.3-49

✓ Galakhov, N. N., *Mikroklimatecheskie nabludeniia v rionakh srednego Prigor'ia i basseinov Verkhnei Leny*. [Microclimatic observations in regions of the middle Angara River and the upper Lena River Basin.] *Akademiia Nauk SSSR. Institut Geografii, Trudy*, No. 64:173-191, 1955. 11 figs., 4 tables, 15 refs. **DLC**—This detailed microclimatic study of the central Angara and of the upper Lena basins in Irkutsk Oblast is based upon data collected over a period of ten years by various pedological and botanical expeditions. Tables, graphs and diagrams present data on the maximum, minimum and absolute air temperatures at different points, daily variations of temperature upon soil surface under different conditions of relief, duration of frost free periods, soil temperatures at a depth of 10 cm, minimum temperatures at the leaf surface of potatoes, influence of rivers upon the appearance of late autumn and first winter fronts and on the duration of the frost free period, profiles of the microclimatic survey of the left bank of the Oka River and right and left bank of the Lena River, etc., gradient of meteorological elements (wind velocity, air moisture, air temperature, minimum temperature at soil surface) on a given day, etc. **Subject Headings:** 1. Microclimatological observations 2. Climatic data 3. Angara River Basin 4. Lena River Basin

—I.L.D.

12

GALAKHOV, N.N. (Moskva)

~~Very young~~

Effect of relief and exposure on autumnal phytophenological phenomena.

Bot.zhur. 41 no.11:1677-1684 N 156

(Botany--Ecology) (Phenology)

(MLRA 10:1)



GALAKHOV, N.N., kandidat geograficheskikh nauk (Moskva)

On the Karelian Isthmus. Priroda 45 no.5:124-125 My '56.

(MLRA 9:8)

1. Institut geografii Akademii nauk SSSR.  
(Karelian Isthmus--Spring)

GALAKHOV, N.N., kandidat *geograficheskikh nauk*.

Mushroom season. Priroda 45 no.8:125 Ag '56. (MLRA 9:9)

1. Institut geografii Akademii nauk SSSR, Moskva.  
(Mushrooms)

GALAKHOV, N.N., kandidat geograficheskikh nauk.

~~\*\*\*\*\*~~  
The golden autumn. Priroda 45 no.9:124-125 S '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Institut geografii Akademii nauk SSSR (Moskva)  
(Autumn)

GALAKHOV, N. N. (Dr. Geographical Sci.) (X) Moscow.

Importance of Phenological Seasons in Physico-Geographical Investigations.

report presented at a Phenological Conference, Leningrad, Nov 1957.  
by the USSR Geographical Soc.

GALAKHOV, N.N., kandidat geographicheskikh nauk.

January in the Moscow region. Priroda 46 no.1:124-125 Ja '57.  
(MLRA 10:2)

1. Institut geografii Akademii nauk SSSR, Moskva.  
(Moscow Province--Winter)

~~GALAKHOV~~, N.N., kandidat geograpficheskikh nauk.

The prespring season. Priroda 46 no.3:124-125 Mr '57.

(MIRA 10:3)

1. Institut geografii Akademii nauk SSSR (Moskva)  
(Spring)

GALAKHOV, N.N.

Microclimatic observations in the Moscow region. Trudy Inst. geog.  
no.71:102-135 '57. (MLRA 10:9)  
(Moscow Province--Microclimatology)

26-58-2-48/48

AUTHOR: Galakhov, N.H., Doctor of Geographical Sciences; Moiseyev, A.P.,  
(Moscow); Klintsov, A.P. (Dolinsk, Sakhalin oblast')

TITLE: Calendar of Nature (Kalendar' prirody)

PERIODICAL: Priroda, 1958, Nr 2, pp 126-128 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: These three separate reports deal with the average and exception-  
al temperatures for February in the USSR as a whole and around  
Moscow and on Sakhalin in particular.  
There is 1 diagram.

ASSOCIATION: Institut geografii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Geography  
of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Moscow)

Card 1/1 1. Meteorology--USSR 2. Temperature--Applications



SOV-26-58-8-23/51

AUTHOR: Galakhov, N.N., Doctor of Geographical Sciences (Moscow)

TITLE: Causes for the Anomaly in the Development of Reproductive Organs of Plants (O prichinakh anomalii v razvitii reproduktivnykh organov rasteniy)

PERIODICAL: Priroda, 1958, Nr 8, pp 95-97 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the article an onion plant is described which developed in place of seeds, new onions. Other plants tending to such teratological phenomena are Geum rivale L. etc. In rye sometimes two ears develop. The causes are heredity, insects which bite the plant and cause this irregular development, or unusual weather conditions. In many cases spring was cold and dry, summer hot with thunderstorms and heavy precipitation. The increase of precipitation causes the reduction of a two-year vegetation cycle to a one-year cycle. There is 1 photo.

1. Plants--Physiology 2. Plants--Genetic factors

Card 1/1

*GALAKHOV N.N.*  
GALAKHOV, N.N., doktor geogr.nauk.

The last month of winter. Priroda 47 no.2:126-127 P '58.  
(MIRA 11:2)

1. Institut geografii AN SSSR, Moskva.  
(Winter)

GALAKHOV, Nikolay Nikolayevich; KLEMIN, I.A., otv.red.; SEMILOVA, M.N.,  
red.izd-va; ASTAF'YEVA, G.A., tekhn.red.

[Structural study of climatic seasons of the year; typifying  
in time the climatic regimen of temperate latitudes of the U.S.S.R.]  
Izucheniye struktury klimaticheskikh sezonov goda; opyt tipizatsii  
klimaticheskogo rezhima vo vremeni v predelakh umerennykh shirot  
SSSR. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1959. 181 p. (MIRA 12:11)  
(Russia--Climate)

3(3)

SOV/26-59-5-43/47

AUTHOR: Galakhov, N.N., Doctor of Geographic Sciences

TITLE: Spring in Water Reservoirs

PERIODICAL: Priroda, 1959, Nr 5, p 125 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author states that vegetable and animal life develops in the spring around water reservoirs later than on the dry, open lands, situated at the same geographical latitude and, the greater the reservoir, the later life begins within its area. On the Black Sea, it is one month later than on the surrounding land, while on the big lakes it is 15 to 20 days later. The author then describes this process in application to various plants, insects, birds and animals. There is 1 map.

ASSOCIATION: Institut geografii AN USSR (Moskva) (Geographical Institute of the AS USSR)(Moscow)

Card 1/1

GALAKHOV, N.N.

Winters of record warmth in the Moscow region. Mat. po fen.  
no.2:7-10 '61. (MIRA 16:12)

GALAKHOV, N.N.

The unusual summer of 1959 and second flowering of plants in the  
Tuva Autonomous Province. Bot.zhur. 46 no.3:429-431 Mr '61.  
(Tuva Autonomous Province—Plants, Flowering of) (MIRA 14:3)

S/169/62/000/007/121/149  
D228/D307

AUTHOR: Galakhov, N. N.

TITLE: Distinguishing types of winter from the depth and dynamics of the snow cover on much of the USSR's territory

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 7, 1962, 62-63, abstract 7V369 (V sb. Rol' snezhn. pokrova v prirod. protsessakh, M., AN SSSR, 1961, 11-26)

TEXT: The author distinguished different snow types of winter from two criteria: the depth of the snow cover and its variation during winter. A winter with little or, on the contrary, much snow is reckoned as one in which the average 10-day depths of the snow cover are 25% more (or, on the contrary, 25% less) than the mean multiyear value for two-thirds of the winter. If the snow cover's depth deviated to one side or another from the multiyear 10-day values for the whole winter by less than 25%, the winter is reckoned to be one with an average amount of snow. Winters, in which the

Card 1/5

Distinguishing types of ...

S/169/62/000/007/121/149  
D228/D307

depth of the snow cover varied sharply (from positive to negative deviations and vice-versa) throughout the winter or between its first and second halves, were regarded as changeable. Winters of the type with little snow are divided into two subtypes. 1) Winters with little snow, when anticyclonic weather conditions are vividly expressed; the snow is loose, the layering hardly noticeable. 2) Mild winters, in which the advection of warm air masses evidently predominates, are characterized by intensified cyclogenesis; distinct layering is noted, as is the alternation of hard infuse crusts and relatively loose partings. In winters with much snow the snow cover's height throughout the winter period, or during its greater part, considerably exceeds the multiyear value. In changeable winters the snow cover's depth undergoes large variations throughout the winter. Winters with an average amount of snow are characterized by the snow cover's extremely gradual growth, when the monthly increase in its depth differs little from its average multiyear distribution; anticyclonic weather, giving place at times to feebly cyclonic weather, is prevalent. The general picture for the geographic distribution of types of winter reflects

Card 2/ 5



Distinguishing types of ...

S/169/62/000/007/121/149  
D228/D307

the dynamic and climatologic regularities peculiar to definite regions. On much of the Union's European territory the frequency of winters with little snow reaches 30 - 40% (on the Middle Dnepr and in the area between the Kama and the Vetluga). The frequency of winters with little snow is less than 30% in the belt, extending from the Baltic to the Upper Volga, and on the Ukraine's territory. Within the USSR's Asiatic territory the highest frequency of winters with little snow is observed in Kazakhstan, the south part of Siberia, and the Far East. Here their probability reaches 40%. Examining the frequency distribution for winters with much snow on the Union's European territory, the author notes that there are belts, stretching eastwards from the Baltic, where the frequency of this type of winter is minimal (25%). The highest frequency of winters with much snow (35%) occurs in a belt, passing from east to west, within the middle part of the Union's European territory (52-55°N). This belt's direction is connected with the arcuate trajectories of cyclones and with the Ural Mountains, which brake the movement of airmasses and fronts. The belt of winters with much snow also passes as far as the Sredne-Russkaya Up-

Card 3/5

Distinguishing types of ...

S/169/62/000/007/121/149  
D228/D307

lands. Over much of the USSR's Asiatic territory the frequency of winters with much snow is small -- from 10% (Kazakhstan and the north of Central Asia) to 30% (the middle and part of the lower course of the Yenisey, NW. Yakutiya, the coastal belt of the Okhotsk and Bering Seas). In the geographic distribution of winters with changeable amounts of snow, two tongues, trending eastwards from the Gulf of Finland and north-eastwards from the Black Sea (near the Middle Volga and the Lower Kama), are distinguished on the Union's European territory. Here the frequency of such winters exceeds 50%. On the USSR's Asiatic territory the maximum frequency of winters with changeable amounts of snow is observed in districts of Central Asia and in S. Kazakhstan (40 - 50%). The lowest (20%) frequency of this type of winter is noted in S. Siberia, the Irkutskaya oblast', and Transbaikalia. There are absolutely no winters with average amounts of snow in the west and the south of the Union's European territory. The highest frequency of winters with average amounts of snow is observed in the south-east, this being determined by the presence here of a spur of high pressure from the Asiatic anticyclone. In the USSR's Asiatic part,

Card 4/5

Distinguishing types of ...

S/169/62/000/007/121/149  
D228/D307

where conditions favoring the anticyclonic field's formation arise, the frequency of winters with average amounts of snow reaches 30 - 33%; it is 35 - 38% in the basins of the Angara and the Upper and Middle Lena. The frequency of winters of this type is low in the coastal zone of the Far East's seas and also in the north of the continent. In winters with average amounts of snow the depth of the snow cover and the dynamics of its accumulation approximate to the mean multiyear values. The character of the dynamics of the snow cover's depth is also developed in relation to the type of winter. Graphs of the snow cover's depth in winters of different types according to the observations of the Zemetchino weather station, situated in the central part of the Union's European territory, are given by way of an example. 8 references. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.] ✓

Card 5/5

GALAKHOV, N.N.

Regular seasonal features of the climatic regime in the Tuva  
Depression. Uch.zap.Tuv.nauch.-issl.inst.iaz.lit.i ist. no.9:  
90-98 '61. (MIRA 15:5)  
(Tuva A.S.S.R. Climate)

GALAKHOV, N.N. (Moskva)

Phenological characteristics of plants in Kaliningrad Province  
and other regions of the U.S.S.R. Bot. zhur. 47 no.10:1401-1413  
0 '62. (MIRA 15:12)  
(Kaliningrad Province—Vegetation and climate)

GALAKHOV, N.N.

Development of vegetation in Kaliningrad Province during various  
seasons of the year. Geog. sbor. no.16:6-24 '63. (MIRA 16:6)  
(Kaliningrad Province--Phenology)

DZERDZEYEVSKIY, B. L., prof.; FORMOZOV, A. N., prof. (Moskva);  
GALAKHOV, N. N., doktor geograf. nauk (Moskva); FEDOROVICH,  
B. A., prof. (Moskva); BUTIYEV, V. T.

What the "Calendar of nature" will tell in 1963. Priroda 52  
no.1:125-128 '63. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut im. V. I. Lenina,  
Moskva (for Butiyev).

(Natural history)

GALAKHOV, N.N. (Moskva)

Climatic seasons in humid subtropics. Priroda 52 no.11:126-  
127 '63. (MIRA 17:1)



GALAKHOV, N.N. (Moskva)

Phenology of the climatic regime. Bot.zhur. 40 no.6:773-785  
Ja '64. (MIRA 37:10)

GALAKHOV, N.N., doktor geograf. nauk (Moskva)

Phenology of plants in literature. Priroda 54 no.5:127-128

(MIRA 18:5)

GALAKHOV, P.L.

Attachment for the S-240 pipe bending machine for bending the flanges  
from angle steel. Rats. 1 izobr. predl. v strei. no. 124:5-6 '55.  
(Pipe bending) (MIRA 9:7)

GALAKHOV, P. M.

GALAKHOV, P.M., NIKOL'SKIY, V. V., PREDTECHENSKIY, I. N., and LETOV, A. S. "Ecological-economical Basis and Development of a System of Control Measures against Pests and Diseases in Uzbekistan," Itogi Nauchno-Issledovatel'skikh Rabot Vsesoiuznogo Instituta Zashchity Rastenii za 1935 Goda, 1936, pp. 217-221. 423.92 L54I

SO: SIRA - SI - 90-53, 15 December 1953

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS																										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS																																																																																																							
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																																																																																																																																	
<p>Combating the summer cabbage fly. P. N. Galakhov. <i>Sady i Oporidy</i> (U. S. S. R.) 1941, No. 8, 68-9. — Aq. solns. of <math>HgCl_2</math> (1:1000) (1), aq. solns. of <math>HgCl_2</math> (1:1200) (2), aq. solns. of anabasine sulfate with green soap (10 parts of anabasine sulfate and 5 parts of green soap per l. of water) (3) and aq. solns. of nicotine sulfate with green soap (5 parts of nicotine sulfate and 5 parts of green soap) (4) were used in expts. on the eggs and larvae of the summer cabbage fly. The percentages of eggs destroyed by 3 applications of (1), (2), (3) and (4) were, resp., 95.3, 92.0, 78.3 and 76.0. The percentages of larvae destroyed (1st period of growth) by (1), (3) and (4) were, resp., 6.61, 2.6 and 3.6. The prepups. had no effect on the larvae in the 2nd and 3rd periods of growth. Two applications, 5 days apart, of 0.1% sublimate soln. are recommended. This spray destroys 0.5% of the plants, but increases the yield by 60%. W. R. Henn</p>																																																																																																																																	
ASB-31A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																																																																																																																																	
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="13">1ST AND 2ND ORDERS</th> <th colspan="13">3RD AND 4TH ORDERS</th> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="13">SUBJECTS</th> <th colspan="13">SUBJECTS</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="13">A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z</td> <td colspan="13">A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>																																																				1ST AND 2ND ORDERS													3RD AND 4TH ORDERS													SUBJECTS													SUBJECTS													A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z													A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z												
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS													3RD AND 4TH ORDERS																																																																																																																				
SUBJECTS													SUBJECTS																																																																																																																				
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z													A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z																																																																																																																				

Dynamics of the seasonal translocation of larvae of *Agriotes gurgistanus* Fald in the soil and the effectiveness of different control measures against them. I. N. Galachuk, Pokhody Vsesoyuz. Ordena Lenina 1464 57370-Khark. Nauk in. V. I. Lenina 15, No. 1, 31-5 (1950).—Hexachlorocyclohexane 7% dust at 20-30 kg. of active ingredient per ha. produced 100% kill of the larvae. The best method of applying the material is to place it 10 cm. in the soil. I. S. Joffe

**All-Union Sci Res Inst of Olive Culture**

CA 157

157

Combating the injurious *Eurygaster* with thiophos. P. N. Galakhov. *Sov. Agron. (U.S.S.R.)* 9, No. 5, 111-115 (1957).—A 1% talcum powder dust of thiophos was effective against *Eurygaster*. The most effective dosage is 30 kg./ha. This kills 80% of the larvae of the 1-4 age group, 72% of the second age group, and 70% of the old mature group. Thiophos is not toxic to the eggs, and is not so effective against the summer brood. The lethal action is accomplished in 24 hrs., after which the toxicity of thiophos rapidly decreases. Thiophos does not injure either winter or summer wheat. I. N. Ioffe.

1. GALAKHOV, P. N.
2. USSR (600)
4. Eurygasters
7. Action of various chemical preparations on the shield bug (*Eurygaster integriceps*).  
Dost. sel'khoz. No. 4, 1953.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.



GALANHOV, P. N.

"Measures for Control of 'Zakuklivanie' Virus Disease on Cats in the Subtaiga Zone of East Siberia," Doklady Vsesoiuznoi Akademii Sel'skokhoziaistvennykh Nauk imeni V. I. Lenina, no. 9-10, 1946, pp. 16-18. 20Ak1

SO: SIRA, SI 90-53, 15 December 1953

GALAKHOV, P. N.

Galakhov, P. N. "Effect of the new synthetic organic preparations upon pests of olive crops," Seleksiya i sennovodstvo, 1949, No. 3, p. 60-63

SO: U-3566, 15 March 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 14, 1949).

GALANOV, I. N. [Co-author]

See: NIKOL'SKII, V. V. "Ecological-economical Basis and Development of a System of Control Measures Against Pests and Diseases in Uzbekistan," 1936.

SO: SIRA, SI 90-53, 15 December 1953

GALAKHOV, P.N.  
PAYKIN, D.M.; GALAKHOV, P.N.

New organic phosphorus and chlorine compounds. Nauka i pered. op. v  
sel'khoz. 7 no.2:41-43 F '57. (MLRA 10:3)

1. Starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik Vsesoyuznogo instituta zashchity  
rasteniy.  
(Insecticides) (Fungicides)

GALAKHOV, P.N., kand. biol. nauk.

Principal vegetable pests in the Asiatic Far North of the U.S.S.R.  
Agrobiologia no.2:149-150 Mr-Apr '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zashchity rasteniy,  
Leningrad.

(Russian Northern--Vegetables--Diseases and pests)

COUNTRY : USSR  
 CATEGORY : GENERAL RESEARCH, INTEL.  
 Insect and "its pests."  
 ABS. JOUR.: Ref Zhur-Biologiya, No. 4, 1959, No. 16272  
 AUTHOR : Galskhov, P.N.  
 INST. :  
 TITLE : Protection of grain ears from grain worms.

ORIG. PUB.: Zemledeliya, 1958, No.3, 78-80

ABSTRACT : In 1957 in Austanayskaya, Northern Kazakhstan, and Koshetavskaya districts moths destroyed the harvest of summer wheat on 1.5 million hectare. At individual farms of Austanayskaya district there were 500-1,000 caterpillars on 1 m<sup>2</sup>. To combat the moth various technical projects of the usual nature are recommended and supplementary chemical treatment. In 1957 the effectiveness of plane dusting of wheat sowings with 5% DDT, 20 -

CARD: 1/2

GALAKHOV, P.N., kand. biol. nauk

Injurious insects of the Asiatic Far North, their biological characteristics and control. Dokl. Akad. sel'khoz. 24 no.1: 36-38 '59. (MIRA 12:2)  
(Russia, Northern—Agricultural pests)

GALAKHOV, P. N., kand. biolog. nauk

New insecticides and their effectiveness. Zashch. rast. ot  
vred. i bol. 5 no. 10:30-33 0 '60. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut zashchity rasteniy.

(Insecticides)



GALAKHOV, P.N.; SHUMAKOVA, A.A.; GOLOVNEV A., spets. red.;  
MEL'NIKOVA, M.S., red.

[New poisonous chemicals for protecting farm crops against  
pests and diseases] Novye iadokhimikaty (dlia zashchity  
sel'skokhoziaistvennykh kul'tur ot vreditel'ei i boleznei.  
n.p.) Vystavka dostizhenii narodnogo khoziaistva SSR  
(n.d.) 22 p.  
(MIRA 17:5)

GALAKHOV, V.I.

Exclusion of the duodenal receptors by means of tetracaine. "Vopr. trudy Riaz. med. inst. 15:7-11 '62.

Qualitative characteristics of the effect of tetracaine on the duodenal receptor apparatus. Ibid.:11-15 (MIRA 17:5)

1. Kafedra anatomii fiziologii chelovska i zhivotnykh (zav. kafedroy - prof. V.Ye.Robinson) Ryazanskogo pedagogicheskogo instituta.

GALAKHOV, V.I.

Role of duodenum receptors in the exocrine function of the pancreas. Uch. zap. Orlov. gos. ped. inst. 18:111-118 '63.

Use of the air-water system for recording the secretion of pancreatic juice. Ibid.:119-123

Polyfistulous methods for studying the relation between pancreas and duodenum. Ibid.:124-130

Methods of the introduction of electrodes into large trunks of nerves. Ibid.:160-165  
(MIRA 17:5)

GALAKHOV, V.I.; YUROV, V.V.

Electrophysiological study on the exclusion of the afferent  
impulsation in intestine nerves by dicaine. Uch. zap. Orlov.  
gos. ped. inst. 18:131-136 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

GALAKHOV, V.I.; ORESTOV, Ye.P.

Polyfistular method for the study of digestion. Biul. eksp. biol.  
i med. 57 no.6:108-110 Je '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Kafedra anatomii i fiziologii cheloveka i zhivotnykh (zav. -  
prof. V.Ye.Robinson) Ryazanskogo pedagogicheskogo instituta.

GALAKHOV, Ye.V.

Injury of the tentorium cerebelli as a cause for intracranial hemorrhages in the newborn [with summary in English]. Akush. i gin. 33 no.6:51-54 N-D '57. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Iz kafedry sudebnoy meditsiny (zav.-prof. V.F.Chervakov) i Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta.

(CEREBELLUM, wounds and inj.

tentorial, causing intracranial hemorrh. in birth inj.)

(CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE, in inf. and child.

caused by birth inj. of tentorium cerebelli)

(BIRTH INJURY, compl.

intracranial hemorrh. in tentorium cerebelli)

GALAKHOV, Ye.V., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "<sup>Intra-</sup>~~Exterior~~ cranial  
hemorrhages in foetuses and <sup>newborn</sup>~~newborn~~ infants and their  
<sup>medico-legal</sup>~~medical-jurisdictional~~ evaluation." Mos, 1958, 18 pp (First  
Most Order of Lenin Med Inst im I.M. Sechenov) 200 copies  
(KL, 27-58, 116)

- 193 -

GALAKHOV, Ye.V., kand.meditsinskikh nauk

Activities of the European Regional Organization of the World Health  
Organization. Sov.zdrav. 19 no.5:82-84 '60. (MIRA 13:9)  
(WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION)



GALAKHOVA, A., uchitel'nitsa khimii

Laboratory work with small amounts of reagents. Khim.v shkole  
14 no.3:91 My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Srednyaya shkola No.608 g.Moskvy.  
(Chemistry, Analytical--Study and teaching)

L 12842-65 EWP(s)/EPA(s)-2/EWT(s)/EPT(s)/EPR/ENP(j)/T/EWP(b)/ENP(v) Po-4/  
Pq-4/Pr-4/PS-4/Pt-10 WW/RM/WH

ACCESSION NR: AP4047222 6/0190/64/000/010/1911/1916

AUTHOR: Gorbatkina, Yu. A.; Guseva, N. B.; Andreyevskaya, G. D.;  
Galakhova, G. S.

TITLE: Physicochemical properties of polymers modified with  
hydrophobic-adhesive compounds

SOURCE: Vyssokomolekulyarnyya soedineniya, v. 6, no. 10, 1964,  
1911-1916

TOPIC TAGS: glass reinforced plastic

ABSTRACT: A study has been made of the effect of the AM-2 additive  
(a diethoxysilane containing an amino group in the organic radical)  
on the mechanical properties, adhesiveness, and water resistance of  
certain polymers. The polymers used were BF-4 (phenol-formaldehyde-  
poly(vinyl butyral)) or an epoxy-resole polymer with or without 2%  
AM-2. The strength of polymer adhesion to alkali-free glass fibers  
was determined; glass fibers finished with AOM-1 coupling agent (an  
amino derivative of an organosilicon monomer) were used as controls.

Card 1/2

L 12842-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4047222

Adhesive strength increased both in the case of AM-2 (by 35%) and of AGM-3. Evidently AM-2 reacted both with the polymer and glass. AM-2 improved the mechanical properties of BF-4 films, indicating formation of high-density cross-linking. AM-2 also improved significantly the water resistance (strength after boiling in water) of glass-reinforced BF-4 plastics. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR (Institute of Chemical Physics, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 28Dec63

ATD PRESS: 3124

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

LEVIN, V.I.; GALAKHOVA, K.Ye.

Centerless grinding of drills. Mashinostroitel' no.8:30 Ag '60.  
(MIRA 13:9)

(Grinding and polishing)

L 29148-66

ACC NR: AP6018676

SOURCE CODE: UB/0187/65/000/003/0025/0034

AUTHOR: Katsnel'son, N. R.; Galakhova, N. G.

ORG: none

TITLE: Central control telecenter

SOURCE: Tekhnika kino i televideniya, no. 3, 1965, 25-34

TOPIC TAGS: TV system, TV equipment

ABSTRACT: The transition to transmission in two, three or more channels, the increase of the volume of intercity and international television program exchange and the usage of television recording devices at telecenters has required the installation at such television control centers of commutation devices, called central equipment. The development of such equipment for central telecenters is a present-day problem. Some TV centers are now using equipment developed by the workers of the centers themselves. This article reviews equipment for usage in these centers currently being produced by Soviet industry. The article presents technical data, such as power requirements, capacity, qualitative indices, input and output impedances, audio frequency range, ventilation requirements. A block diagram is shown of a type S-591 commutator, which is capable of accepting 11 input signals, to be distributed into 7 output

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.397.61

23  
B

L 29148-66

ACC NR: AP6018676

channels as required. A block diagram is also shown for the accompanying sound signal commutator. Equipment required for a typical telecenter is shown in a typical arrangement in racks, as well as photographs of such a typical installation, featuring a 7-monitor control panel console, plus accompanying video and audio amplification, commutation and relay equipment. The operation of the control panel in commutating between TV programs is explained. It is concluded that the equipment described could be used both for one- and/or two-channel stations in which a variety of inputs must be monitored and selected for output to the subscriber channel(s), and for central and intercity television commutation centers, with as many as seven program/subscriber output channels operating simultaneously from up to 11 inputs. Orig. art. has: 9 figures. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 17 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2 CC

GALAKHOVA, O.M.

Basic orbicular rocks in northwestern Mongolia. Trudy Geol. muz. AN  
SSSR no.14:176-195 '63. (MIRA 17:11)

TIKHOMIROV, V.N.; GALAKHOVA, O.N.

Materials on the morphology of the group Angelicaceae. Report No.1.  
Study of the fruit anatomy of *Angelica sylvestris* L. as a lectotype  
of the genus *Angelica* L. *Biol.MOIP.Otd.biol.* 70 no.1:111-118 Jan-F  
1965. (MIRA 18:6)



39057

S/115/62/000/006/005/005

E032/E514

9,4174

AUTHORS: Gravin, O.N., Galakhova, O.P. and Koltik, Ye.D.

TITLE: Application of thermal converters at infra-low frequencies

PERIODICAL: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no.6, 1962, 31-34

TEXT: Possible applications of thermoelectric devices at frequencies below 0.5 cps have not been adequately explored. The authors therefore discuss the use of thermal converters at these frequencies. Circuits are suggested for: 1) the determination of a  $90^\circ$  phase difference between two alternating currents, 2) the indication of the fact that two currents are exactly in phase, and 3) determination of the current and voltage amplitudes. These circuits are respectively shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 3. In the first case the signal recorded by [ ] contains an alternating component whose amplitude is proportional to the difference from the  $90^\circ$  phase-shift between the currents  $i_1$  and  $i_2$ . The analysis is particularly simple when the two converters are identical. When they are not identical, one of them has to be suitably shunted. In the second case the two elements are connected in opposition and

Card 1/3

Application of thermal converters ... S/115/62/000/006/005/005  
EO32/E514

when the two signals are not exactly in phase the indicator shows a variable reading. In both cases it is important that the volt-ampere characteristics should follow the square law. Finally, Fig. 3 shows an arrangement which may be used to determine the current and voltage amplitudes. In this figure  $\Phi\delta$  is a phase shifting device, R is a resistor used to adjust the current (voltage) and  $\Pi$  is an indicating meter calibrated in the preliminary d.c. experiment. This device was built at VNIIM and is being used as an indicator of the output voltage of infra-low frequency generators. These generators are designed to produce two equal sinusoidal signals shifted by  $90^\circ$  in phase. There are 3 figures. 4

Card 2/3

GALAKHOVA, G.F.; ROZHDESTVENSKAYA, T.B.

Use of thermoelectric comparators for checking a.c. compensators  
at increased frequencies. Trudy inst. Kom. stand., mer. i izm.  
prib. no.74:41-49 '63. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metrologii im.  
D.I.Mendeleyeva.

GALAKHOVA, O.P.

Testing of high-precision electromechanical phasometers. Nov.  
nauch.-issl.rab.po metr. VNIIM no.4:16-18 '64.

Phase-sensitive null indicator. Ibid.:18-20

(MIRA 18:3)

GALAKHOVA, P.I., assistant, kand.med.nauk

Veins of the human rectum. Elem.prokt. no.2:5-13 '60.

(MIRA 14:11)

1. Iz kafedry normal'noy anatomii, zav. kafedroy prof.  
F.P. Markizov.

(RECTUM---BLOOD SUPPLY)

GALAKHOVA, V.N.

73

**Glycogen of the blood. V. N. Galakhova. *Russk. J. (Ukraine)* 14, 280-98 (in Russian, 298-300); in English, 300-1) (1969).** A review of the literature and G.'s own data indicate that the detn. of glycogen in blood or serum is inaccurate, because the pptn. is never complete. The best method uses the addn. of a salt ( $K_2SO_4$ ) to the serum before the hydrolysis. R. Levine

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

GALAKHOVA, V.N.

U S S R

Barium in the tissues of the eye of animals and man. A. G. Volgar and V. N. Galakhova (Med. Inst., Bialka, Dnieper, Ukraine. *Trudy Khark. Univ.* 27, III 4(1955)(Russian Summary). Ba is found in the tissues of the eye of many animal species and of man. Greatest content was found in the pigmented vascular eye membrane, in the pigmented epithelium, and in the isolated nuclei of the pigmented membrane. The Ba content is considerably lower in the eye of aquatic animals than of land animals. Eye tissues of herbivorous ruminants (cattle) have highest Ba content. Feeding habits alone fail to account for this. No connection was discerned between the type of vision and Ba content of the eye. Ba in the eyes is in the form of Ba-protein which dissolves upon lowering the pH. The quantity of other forms of Ba in the eye is insignificant. R. S. Lewis

Galakhov, V. N.

JOURNAL OF ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY  
Vol III, Nr 4, 1957

7/16/57

DETERMINATION OF SILICON IN THE PRESENCE OF PHOSPHORUS, IRON,  
COFFER, MANGANESE AND TITANIUM

V. N. Galakhov

State Medical Institute, Dnepropetrovsk

The possibility of the determination of silicon in the presence of phosphorus and other elements has been studied by means of silicon and phosphorus-vanadate-molybdenum complex.

If the sample to be investigated contains 0.5 or more milligrams of phosphorus, the determination of silicon is impossible because of the complete decoloration of the solutions.

for  
aang



GALAKHOVA, V.N.

3977. Barium in human and animal eye tissues. O. V. Vainar and V. N. Galakhova. *Mikhim. Zh. Khim.* 1955, 27, 10, 107. *Refer. Zh. Biol.*, 1956, Abstr. No. 50,473. The distribution of Ba was investigated in human, fish, amphibian, reptilian, bird, and mammalian eyes. Whole eyes, as well as the vascular and albuginous membrane, retina, cornea, isolated nuclei of the "pigmented membrane," lens, vitreous humor, and the optic nerve were examined. Ba was determined by emission spectrometry. The largest amount of Ba was found in the pigmented vascular membrane, pigmented epithelium and isolated nuclei of the "pigmented membrane." Eyes of aquatic animals contain appreciably greater quantities of Ba than those of terrestrial animals. The highest Ba content was found in the eyes of ruminants (cows). It was noted that the nature of diet does not account for the differences in Ba content measured in the eyes of animals under investigation. It was not possible to find any relation between the type of vision and Ba content. Ba in eyes is present principally in combination with proteins, and is capable of dissociation on lowering the pH of the medium; only a small amount of Ba is present in the ionic form. High concn. of Ba compounds in the pigmented vascular membrane and the pigmented epithelium may be of significance in the formation of a fluorescent layer, increasing the intensity of illuminating of the light sensitive layer of the retina. (Ukrainian)

2

VOYNAR, A.I. [Voinar, O.I.]; GALAKHOVA, V.N. [Halakhova, V.N.]

Effect of the trace element manganese on the fat and glycogen  
content of the liver. Ukr. biokhim. zhur. 33 no.2:261-265 '61.  
(MIRA 14:4)

1. Kafedra biokhimii Stalinskogo meditsinskogo instituta.  
(MANGANESE—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)  
(LIVER—GLYCOGENIC FUNCTION) (FAT METABOLISM)

BUYEVSKOY, A.V.; GALAKHOVA, V.Ye.

Blowing steam through sulfite liquor. Gidreliz. i lesekhim.prom. 8  
no.7:12-13 '55. (MLRA 9:4)

1.Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidreliznoy i sul'-  
fitno-spirtevoy promyshlennosti.  
(Sulfite liquor)

GALAKHOVA, V. Ye.

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Wood Chemistry Products. Cellulose and Its Manufacture. Paper, I-23

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 63353

Author: Buyevskiy, A. V., Galakhova, V. Ye., Andreyev, A. A., Ivanova, Ye. A.

Institution: None

Title: Combined Withdrawal of Liquor from Cooking Vessels and Decanters

Original

Periodical: Gidroliznaya i lesokhim. prom-st', 1956, <sup>9</sup>No 2, 18-19

Abstract: On combined withdrawal of liquor (drawing off a portion of concentrated liquor from cooking vessels and the remainder from decanters) yield of alcohol per one t of cellulose was 70 l in lieu of 54-58 l. At the same time duration of liquor removal from cooking vessels has been decreased from 2 to 1.5 hours. Total volume of liquor is 9 m<sup>3</sup> per ton of cellulose with average sugar concentration of 2.1%. These results were attained on partial effectuation of the scheme of combined draw off procedure and operation schedule.

Card 1/1

Neutralization of vapors from multi-stage wash  
 apparatus. A. V. Birevskiy, Eng. Leningrad  
 Gidrotiz. 1949, No. 1, p. 10. 8. 1949. 1000 words.  
 from wash, having pH of 2.5-4.8, were neutralized in  
 tank with 4 plates filled with milk of lime (II), or a tank with  
 a central shaft from which it was sprayed. The latter  
 system was superior to the former. The amt. of CaO used  
 was 170% of the theoretical. To prevent condensation of  
 vapors during neutralization, tanks were heated.  
 A 3rd method of neutralizing tanks were heated.  
 into tanks.  $\text{NH}_3$  was then recovered in a unit consisting of  
 a collector for soln. of  $\text{NH}_4$  salts (II), and a condenser for  
 $\text{NH}_3$ , which was then driven off by adding I to II.

T. Strick

PM 10

NEPENIN, Yu.N.; BUYEVSKAYA, A.D.; GALAKHOVA, V.Ye.; YEFREMENKO, K.Z.

Cooking sulfite pulp in acid with sodium base. Bum. prom. 36 no.9:  
23-26 S '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Lesotekhnicheskaya akademiya im. S.M.Kirova (for Nepenin, Buyevskaya). 2. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidroliznoy i sul'fitno-spirovoy promyshlennosti (for Galakhova). 3. Glavnyy inzh. Slokskogo kombinata Latviyskogo sovnarkhoza (for Yefremenko).  
(Cellulose)

SAPOTNITSKIY, S.A.; GALAKHOVA, V.Ye.; NIKITINA, N.A.; AKURA, V.D.

Preparation of calcium-free sulfite liquors for biochemical treatment.  
Gidroliz. i'leokhim.prom. 16 no.1:7-9 '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidroliznoy  
i sul'fitospirtovoy promyshlennosti.  
(Sulfite liquor)

*GALAKHOVA - BORZYKINA, P.I.*

USSR/Human and Animal Morphology (Normal and Pathological) Lymph  
System

S-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 12, 1958, No 55142

Author : Galakhova-Borzykina P.I.

Inst : Not Given

Title : The Histophotography of the Lymphatic Vessels of the Human  
Rectum.

Orig Pub : V sb.: Elementy proktologii. Kuybyshev, 1956, 16-20

Abstract : The lymphatic system of the rectum begins with a shaped and isolated lymphatic capillary network. The glandular network around it (interior layer) is represented by capillaries of up to 15 . The subglandular network (surface layer) is the continuation of the above-mentioned surrounding glandular network. For quite some distance, stripes of a small diameter depart from each other, penetrate through the muscular fibers and discharge into the submucosa of the lymphatic network. A large number of lymphatic vessels (LV) are to be found in places where the follicles are situated. In the submucosa

Card : 1/2



GALAKHOVS KAYA

TV.

1000

AB  
PH  
CH

V. Spectroscopic determination of small quantities of copper, lead, manganese, iron, and nickel in the soluble portion of halite, sylvite, and sylvanite. V. Galakhovskaya, *Trudy Vsesoyuz. Nauch.-Issledov. Inst. Khim. (Vsesoyuz. Nauch.-Issledov. Inst. Khim.)*, No. 27, 230-6; Referat. Zh., Khim., 1954, No. 48113. The heavy metals in the sol. portions of these minerals were

detd. in a ISP-22 spectrograph by using an a.c. arc between C electrodes. The soln. to be analyzed was placed on the flat surface of a C plate which was the lower electrode and slowly evapd. so as to obtain a uniform, thin layer of salt. The lower electrode was moving at a rate of 10 mm./min., the width of the slit being 0.01 mm., current 6.5 amp., exposure time 1 min. For construction of calibration curves solns. of the pure salt were used with admixt. of the sought microcomponents ( $1 \times 10^{-4}$ ,  $1 \times 10^{-5}$ ,  $1 \times 10^{-6}$ , and  $1 \times 10^{-7}$ % dry salt basis). For each 100 ml. of the standard soln. was added 1 ml. of 2% (NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>MoO<sub>4</sub> as internal standard. For the detn. of Ni (3474.3 Å.) and Cu (3158.2 Å.) Mo 3158.2 Å. was used and for Pb (2833.1 Å.), Mn (2798.3 Å.), and Fe (2599.4 Å.) Mo 2816 Å. was used. The calibration curves for NaCl, KCl, and NaCl + KCl practically coincided. The sensitivity limit for Cu, Mn, and Pb was  $10^{-4}$ %, and  $10^{-5}$ % for Fe and Ni on the dry salt basis. The results of spectroscopic analysis of halite, sylvite, and sylvanite agreed satisfactorily with the results of colorimetric analysis.

M. Erosch

S. M. M. M.

GALAKOV, N.A., inzh.

Control of the performance of the oil cooling system of bearings  
of a synchronous compensator on a substation with remote control.  
Energetik 8 no.8:22-23 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:10)

(Electric substations--Equipment and supplies)

(Remote control)

(Bearings (Machinery)--Cooling)

K. GALAKOWA

POLAND/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their  
Application. Part 4. - Dyeing and Chemical  
Treatment of Textile Materials.

H

Abs Jour: Referat. Zhurnal Khimiya, No 21, 1958, 72710.

Author : K. Galakowa.

Inst : "Inst. Słokien." .....

Title : Dyeing of Polyamide Fiber "Steelon" Mixed with  
Wool, Cotton and Viscous Fibers.

Orig Pub: Przem. włókienniczy, 1956, 10, No 2, Biul. Inst.  
Włokien., 4.

Abstract: A paper, in which the difficulty to obtain uniform  
coloration of fabrics made of mixed fibers is noted;  
is shown that the most suitable dyes for dyeing  
Steelon (I) and its mixtures with wool are the  
weakly acid and chromating dyes with the application

Card : 1/2

GALAKTIONOV, A., povar

Hungarian cookery in a Moscow restaurant. Obshchestv. pit.  
no.12:16 D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Restoran "Budapesht", Moskva.

(Moscow—Restaurants, lunchrooms, etc.)

MILAYEVA, O. (Penza); MOLOD, A.; SILKIN, A. (Zhadanov); GALAKTIONOV, A.

Letters to the editor. Obshchestv.pit. no.1:30-31 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:4)  
(Restaurants, lunchrooms, etc.)

GALAKTIONOV, Al'bert; SUSHCHENKO, A.S., red.

[Polymer cellular materials; their manufacture and use in construction] Polimernye iacheistye materialy; proizvodstvo i primeneniye v stroitel'stve. Leningrad, 1964. 23 p.  
(MIRA 17:12)

KONASHIEVSKIY, Vladimir Lyudvigovich, inzhener-arkhitektor; GALAKTIONOV,  
A.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; UDOD, V.Ya., redaktor;  
VOLKOV, V.S., redaktor; MEDVEDEV, L.Ya., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Exterior and interior facing of buildings] Narushnaia i vnutrenniaia  
oblitsovka zdani. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroitel'stvu i  
arkhitekture, 1955. 303 p. (MLRA 8:12)  
(Building--Details)

SHEPELEV, Aleksandr Mikhaylovich, inzhener; GALAKTIONOV, A.A.,  
nauchnyy redaktor; TYAPKIN, B.G., redaktor izdatel'stva,  
GUSEVA, S.S., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Painting and glazing in rural building] Maliarnye i  
stekol'nye raboty v sel'skom stroitel'stve. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo  
lit-ry po strpit. i arkhitekt., 1956. 63 p. (MLBA 10:4)  
(House painting) (Glazing)



SHEPELEV, Aleksandr Mikhaylovich; GALAKTIONOV, A.A., redaktor; BASHKIROV,  
L.G., redaktor izdatel'stva; KONYASHINA, A.D., tekhnicheskij redaktor

[Plastering and painting] Shtukaturnye i maliarnye raboty. Moskva.  
Izd-vo Ministerstva kommunal'nogo khoziaistva RSFSR, 1956. 203 p.  
(Plastering) (MLBA 10:3)  
(Painting, Industrial)

GALAKTIONOV, Aleksandr Alekseyevich, kand. arkhitektury; PITSKEL', Lev  
Naumovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; SOKOLIN, Gerts Lazorevich, inzh., red.;  
SHAPIRO, Il'ya Grigor'yevich, inzh.; MYDINOV, Yu.S., nauchnyy red.;  
SOKOLOVA, M.A., red.; RAKOV, S.I., tekhn. red.

[Handbook for young plasterers] Spravochnik molodogo shtukatura.  
Pod obshchei red. G.L. Sokolina. Moskva, Vses. uchebno-pedagog.  
izd-vo Trudrezervizdat, 1958. 278 p. (MIRA 11:7)  
(Plastering)

BOGATYKH, Ya.D.; GALAKTIONOV, A.A.; DZIKAN, V.A.; YEVSTYUGOV, A.I.;  
KOZLOVSKIY, A.S.; MARTYNOV, P.T.; DUBROVSKIY, V.A., red.; FEDOTOVA,  
A.F., tekhn. red.

[Collective farm builder] Stroitel' v kolkhoze. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo  
sel'khoz. lit-ry, 1958. 502 p. (MIRA 11:12)  
(Building)

LEYKIN, Aleksandr Semenovich; GALAKTIONOV, A.A., red.; KOCHETKOVA,  
A.S., otv. za vypusk; SUKHAREVA, R.A., tekhn.red.

[Using synthetic varnish and paint in construction] Prime-  
nenie sinteticheskikh lakokrasochnykh materialov v stroi-  
tel'stve. Moskva, 1959. 49 p. (Moskovskii dom nauchno-  
tekhnicheskoi propagandy. Peredovoi opyt proizvodstva.  
Seria: Stroitel'stvo, no.8). (MIRA 13:10)  
(Paint) (Varnish and varnishing)